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C.I.O. Unions Establish Picket Line at Factory Employing A.F.L. Men

More than fifty police, including mounted officers and plain clothes men, were called to the premises of the Euclid Candy Company, at 713 Battery street, on Tuesday morning last, when more than two hundred persons massed in support of a picket line established by the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O.

William Price of San Leandro, an American Federation of Labor teamster's helper, suffered a broken nose and other facial injuries when he was attacked assertedly by Dominic Gallo, a member of the C.I.O. group.

Police said Gallo, arrested earlier in the day for failure to move on and subsequently released on bail, broke through a cordon of officers surrounding Price's truck and slugged him as he was unloading empty candy boxes.

Arrested earlier with Gallo was Donald McGuire, business agent of I.L.W.U., Local 1-6.

Price was taken to Harbor Emergency Hospital and Gallo was arrested for the second time.

While a spokesman for the company said the dispute was purely a jurisdictional dispute between the C.I.O. and A.F.L., officials of the I.L.W.U. said the trouble began when 120 workers at the plant joined the C.I.O. union. The company then refused to give further employment to them, it was said, and C.I.O. warehousemen at the plant then went on strike.

Police ordered the pickets and other massed C.I.O. workers to move back to allow the unloading of trucks. The C.I.O. workers, booing and jeering, moved back and there was no violence.

Officials of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union said they would protest to Police Chief Dullea.

Spokesmen for the A.F.L. Candy and Confectionery Workers, Local 24, however, declared that the candy plant was shut down Thursday night following "slow-down tactics" of C.I.O. workers and was reopened again Monday, with the understanding that only those who would accept the A.F.L. contract conditions would be employed.

A.F.L. spokesmen agreed that more than 100 of the approximately 165 candy workers had joined the C.I.O. Warehousemen's Union during the past two months. This was accomplished through coercion and intimidation, they charged.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Irvan Cary to Succeed Martin As Automobile Workers' President

Irvan Cary of Detroit has succeeded Homer Martin as president of the American Federation of Labor Automobile Workers, the union's international executive board announced in Detroit in accepting Martin's resignation. Cary, a veteran labor organizer, has been vice-president of the union. His elevation to the presidency was automatic.

Martin, a former clergyman, announced his resignation on April 26. He said he was turning to private business "as a substitute for the heavy demands" of the labor movement. He added he had several business offers under consideration.

The international executive board, which accepted Martin's resignation with regret, announced that it favored an organizational campaign in the Ford Motor Company plants. The C.I.O. United Automobile Workers had previously made known its intention to push a drive in the Ford factories.

BAKERS WIN A. & P. PLANTS

Out of thirty-five locations in which the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company operates bakeries, nineteen have become unionized, officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union reported to the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the international union general executive board, held in Chicago. Efforts to unionize the remaining sixteen are being pushed.

Mr. Green Says Lewis Wants To Be President

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor told the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in Pittsburgh that John L. Lewis, head of the C.I.O., is consumed with an ambition to be President of the United States and is endeavoring to form a third party with himself as its candidate.

"When a group of unions formed the C.I.O. in 1935 we suspected the movement was influenced largely by the desire to gain political control in America—that it was more political than economic," Green declared, adding that he was subsequently "more convinced" of the political motives of the C.I.O. when Lewis took over control of Labor's Non-Partisan League and made it the political arm of the C.I.O. "And now he declares for a third party," Green asserted in an hour's address that drew round after round of applause from the 1500 delegates.

"He says the President is no good—nobody in the Democratic party is any good. He can't find anybody that measures up, so he looks around and says, 'I'm the man.'"

Declaring the American Federation of Labor never would associate with a third party move, Green continued:

"We members of the Federation are not denouncing President Roosevelt as a traitor to working men and women. Rather, we are appreciative of the great progress labor has made under him.

"And yet this man, in his supreme arrogance, has branded the President a traitor to labor and has predicted his ignominious defeat. He recently told the American Youth Conference, 'Come on; we'll form a new party.'

"What for? To nominate him for President of the United States."

Green charged the C.I.O. chief with full responsibility for the collapse of peace conferences between the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O., and amid cheering declared that if labor peace is to be attained there must be "a change of leadership of the C.I.O." or in the "mental attitude" of the present leadership.

He pointed out that President Roosevelt had attempted three times to bring about a resumption of peace negotiations and asserted that Lewis had thwarted each move. He said another similar attempt made "about two weeks ago" by representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew organizations had failed for the same reason.

Four-Year Controversy Over Company Unions About to Be Settled

Partial settlement of the four-year-old controversy between Remington Rand, Inc., a \$50,000,000 corporation, and a group of American Federation of Labor unions was announced by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Six thousand workers are affected by the agreement brought about by Mrs. Herrick. The company will disestablish nine associations characterized as company unions in six plants. The company undertakes also not to discourage membership or activity in unions of the A.F.L. or of any other labor organization. Nineteen A.F.L. unions combined in the Remington Rand Joint Protective Board of the District Council of Office Equipment Workers are covered by the agreement.

The settlement provides also for arbitration of seven discharges, some of which date back to January, 1937. David A. Morse, formerly regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, will be the arbitrator.

Vincent Scamperino, attorney for the A.F.L. unions involved, issued the following statement:

"The stipulation of settlement reached marks the end of one phase of the labor struggle involving the A.F.L. unions and Remington Rand, Inc.

"The stipulation provides merely for the disestablishment of company-dominated unions which were an outgrowth of the 1936 strike. The company has agreed to do what the N.L.R.B. would ultimately have ordered it to do. There remain other labor controversies between the company and the A.F.L. unions which it is hoped may be settled by amicable negotiations.

"Until other pending disputes are settled and a collective bargaining agreement is effected concerning wages, hours and working conditions, we are not ready to say that the company has changed its present labor policy.

"The A.F.L. stands ready now to negotiate a complete settlement if the company is so disposed."

35-CENT MINIMUM GARMENT WAGE

Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey announced that a public hearing will be held on a proposal to make mandatory a 35-cents-an-hour minimum wage in the garment and light manufacturing industries in New Jersey. These industries are now subject to a "directory order" under the fair wage law, which sets a 35-cent minimum hourly rate, but the order contains virtually no provisions for enforcement.

N.L.R.B. ELECTION AT EL CERRITO

Announcing the removal of the C.I.O. union from the ballot in the forthcoming election among production and maintenance employees of the Technical Porcelain and Chinaware Company, El Cerrito, Calif., the National Labor Relations Board said the employees will now vote to determine whether or not they desire to be represented by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, Local 165 (A.F.L.) The election will be held some time before May 10.

High Purchasing Power Maintains Employment, Declares Labor Survey

High workers' income has helped in maintaining and increasing employment in the face of falling industrial production, the American Federation of Labor reports in making public its latest unemployment survey, covering March.

Labor has long held to the principle that high wages create new business, and what is happening now shows the truth of this principle, the Federation says.

The Federation remarks that the survey is of particular interest this month and goes on to explain as follows:

"First, it shows that 1,100,000 more persons were at work in March, 1940, than in March, 1939. This gain more than offsets the increase in working population, so that unemployment has been reduced from 10,902,000 in March, 1939, to 10,348,000 in March, 1940. Total employment in March, 1940, was 43,511,000, as compared to 42,387,000 in March, 1939, and 43,218,000 in February, 1940.

Retail Sales Increase

"Secondly, increased buying power of workers and farmers has definitely been responsible for the maintenance of employment this year in the face of declining industrial production. It is significant that from February to March, while employment in factories fell off by 55,000, due to declining production levels, gains in farm employment and in retail trade greatly exceeded those of last year.

"In retail stores 153,000 were added to payrolls in March, 1940, compared to 86,000 last March, and total retail employment exceeded last year by more than 215,000.

"The early Easter date advanced the spring season somewhat, but this gain is due chiefly to the higher level of retail sales, which are running some 8 per cent above last year (January and February). Workers' buying power in the first quarter of 1940 has been above last year by \$519,000,000, or 4.9 per cent, and this, with increased farm buying, accounts for the higher level of retail sales.

New Demand Created

"For the first quarter of 1940, while production industries have reduced their volumes to compensate for the slight overproduction of last fall, workers and farmers have bought up the stocks of goods in retail stores and created a new demand. That is why business observers are now pointing out that inventories of goods have been reduced since last December and new orders are coming through to factories. These new orders, together with foreign buying, have already checked the downward trend of production.

"Thus we see in operation the economic prin-

ciple which labor has been declaring for years high workers' income creates new business. Hourly wage rates have been held at high levels throughout the 1938 recession, and this year they have increased further, to 1 per cent above last year. This slight raise, together with increased employment, is creating the buying power to which industry responds. The outlook is for increasing business volumes and employment in May and in the third quarter."

Figures Show Decrease In Strikes During 1939

Strikes and lockouts during 1939 involved 1,170,962 workers and caused approximately 17,812,000 man-days of idleness—an increase of 8,664,000 man-days over 1938 but well under the record-breaking 1937 total of 28,424,857 man-days, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

"In about 40 per cent of the strikes the workers obtained substantially everything that they demanded," the bureau's report said. "About one-third resulted in compromise settlements and approximately 19 per cent resulted in little or no gain to the workers. The results of the remaining strikes were indeterminate."

Less Strikes Than in 1938

There were 2613 strikes during 1939, or 159 less than in 1938, but the total number of man-days of idleness was boosted by the six-week bituminous coal stoppage, the extensive strikes of W.P.A. workers when the prevailing wage was dropped, and the Chrysler strike in Detroit.

The report indicated complete abandonment of the sit-down strike following the Supreme Court decision denying Wagner Act benefits to sit-down strikers.

New York, with 726 strikes, had more than any other state. The New York labor disputes involved 135,984 workers, causing 1,236,547 man-days of idleness. Pennsylvania was second with 315 strikes, involving 179,320 workers and causing 3,043,306 man-days of idleness.

Michigan, headquarters of the automobile industry, where American Federation of Labor and C.I.O. factions of the United Automobile Workers' Union contested for supremacy, had only eighty-nine strikes, but they involved 130,410 workers and caused 2,499,115 idle man-days.

California's 1939 Record

California had 215 strikes, involving 83,679 workers and causing 1,038,109 days of idleness.

New York City had more strikes—597—than any other ten cities combined, but most of them were small and of short duration. In numbers of strikes Philadelphia was second, followed by Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit and Chicago, in the order named.

Over Million Workers Voluntarily Quit W.P.A. For Private Industry

"The fact that 1,250,000 workers have left W.P.A. rolls voluntarily in the last twelve months shows that W.P.A. workers are eager to resume employment in private industry," Colonel F. C. Harrington, commissioner of Work Projects, declared in Washington last week.

Colonel Harrington made public facts on voluntary separations from the W.P.A. in urging renewed efforts to promote employment in private industry.

Nearly half of the 2,000,000 persons now on the W.P.A. rolls, the commissioner said, are 40 years of age or older.

"It has been the purpose of the Works Projects Administration not only to provide a living for the needy, employable persons and public improvements for the communities which sponsor our projects," Harrington said, "but also to retain the habits of work which an employer naturally expects of the men and women he hires.

"Reservoir of Labor"

"The fact that W.P.A. project employees are now working—maintaining their skills on the kind of jobs for which their experience fits them—makes our rolls a natural reservoir of labor from which employers may draw during the spring seasonal increase in work.

"I urge those who can provide employment to appreciate the uniform desire of 2,000,000 men and women on W.P.A. to go back to regular jobs in industry and business. The fact that these people are anxious and able to leave W.P.A. for private jobs is well illustrated by the fact that an average of approximately 100,000 have been leaving voluntarily each month, even in times of declining industrial activity. About 1,250,000 left of their own accord in the last twelve months, and it must be assumed that most of them accepted jobs elsewhere.

Temporary Work Accepted

"It is true that many of these persons have had to return to W.P.A., but they do not hesitate to accept even temporary work for a private employer. The regulation under which a man, when a new job is terminated after some days, weeks, or even months, may return to W.P.A. without red tape, make him glad for the opportunity of private employment."

GYMANFA GANU IS SOUGHT

The Cambrian Society of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, is launching a drive to bring a Gymanfu Ganu to Scranton in 1941. Unless you are Welsh you probably don't know what a Gymanfu Ganu is and might take it for the name of a strange animal. It's a national Welsh song festival and it includes competitive contests in translating from Welsh to English certain songs and poems of Welsh culture. Mixed choruses and instrumentalists participate. Though Gymanfu Ganus are held only in Welsh districts, they have widespread popularity.

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Protests Changes in Wages and Hours Law

A strong protest from George G. Kidwell, State Director of Industrial Relations, against changes in the definition of "area of production" in agriculture which would exclude thousands of workers from protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act, is on file with the Federal Wage and Hour Division in Washington. Hearings are scheduled to start at once.

Any widening of the definition of area of production would increase California's competition from other areas where sub-standard wages prevailed, Kidwell said. Increased competition for both workers and employers of the state was threatened by the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act recently defeated in the House of Representatives, he added.

In a seventeen-page statement filed with Colonel Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the federal Wage and Hour Division, Kidwell presented numerous statistical details demonstrating there was no need for any change in the Wage and Hour Law.

A change in the definition of area of production would eliminate many workers who handle, pack, store and can agricultural commodities from protection of the act.

"Area of Production"

Under the act, agricultural workers handling produce within the area of production are excluded from its protection, and the Wage and Hour Division is empowered to define that area.

"There is no truth in the contention that re-definition of the area of production is required to overcome a shortage in the labor supply available to these industries," Kidwell said, citing figures collected by his department and by the Department of Employment and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Kidwell introduced a chart showing that the peak demands for labor in these industries never covered a period as long as fourteen weeks, and pointed out that the fourteen weeks' exemption now allowed during which unlimited hours may be worked was sufficient to take care of all needs in these industries. He also demonstrated that there was no evidence of increase in labor costs in California as a result of the act, pointing to figures showing no rise in earnings of the workers since 1937.

"There is no basis for any contention that protection of the consumer demands increased exemption of workers from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act," Kidwell told the Wage and Hour Division, submitting figures on wholesale and retail prices of agricultural products, fresh and canned, which showed no increase in prices to the consumer.

California's Humane Wage Laws

Kidwell cited the California minimum wage rates for women and minors in the fruit and vegetable packing and canning industries, which, he said, had been in effect since 1923. No exemptions are granted under this order, with the exception that time in excess of eight hours per day may be allowed in cases of emergency, but overtime rates must be paid.

Kidwell also cited the recent decision of the California Unemployment Commission which re-defined agriculture so that persons hitherto not covered by the Unemployment Insurance act are now under its jurisdiction. In summing up his statement Kidwell stated that there was no factual basis for any contention that a change in the Wage and Hour Law was necessary or desirable, and that the present provisions of the Wage and Hour Law were needed to protect California growers, packers and canners from sub-standard wage com-

petition by other regions of the United States. "Any modification of the area of production as now defined which would exclude more cannery and packing house workers discriminates against the largest group of workers in this state," he declared.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Over 6500 persons applied for state civil service examinations during the month of March, it was disclosed this week by Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, at Sacramento, and of this number 4500 persons competed in the forty-three written examinations that were given for state employment.

Bricklayers Look With Disfavor On Lower Wages to Spur Building

New York bricklayers' unions have refused to accept any reduction in the present hourly wage rate of \$1.90, blocking the effort of American Federation of Labor building trades unions to stimulate small home construction through establishment of a uniform pay schedule for all classes of mechanics.

At a conference in March building trades unions in the metropolis agreed to standardize wages and equalize hours among all crafts working on building of one and two-family houses. Union officials expressed the belief that the move would attract investors to the small-home field, make more jobs for union members and benefit the public through lower costs.

Only the bricklayers refused to "go along." When the proposal was put up to the members of the seven New York locals of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America they rejected it by eight to one. By referendum vote, 3109 opposed the plan, while 378 were in favor of some reduction to facilitate small-home building.

Officers of the unions said that most of the members felt that any change in the present hourly rate, even if it were confined to one and two-family houses, might operate to destroy wage standards built up over fifty years and now in effect on public buildings and apartment houses.

The bricklayers' action came as a disappointment to leaders of the Building and Construction Trades Council, which sponsored the standardization movement, but did not cause them to abandon hope of its ultimate success, it was said.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

STRICTLY INDEPENDENT

Vacations With Pay for Street Railway Unions

Members of 228 local divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, American Federation of Labor affiliate, receive vacations with pay, it is revealed in the May issue of the "Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator," the union's official organ.

Of the 228 divisions which have won vacations with pay, members of 133 divisions receive one week annually; members in 94 receive up to two weeks, and members of one receive three weeks' vacation.

Information on vacations with pay is part of a summary of 354 agreements with managements covering wages, working conditions, insurance and pensions of Amalgamated Association members.

Some interesting facts shown in the summary follow:

One hundred seventy contracts provide for the union shop; 123 contracts provide the check-off of dues by the management; members of 238 local divisions are covered by pension plans in addition to Social Security and Railroad Retirement pensions.

Directions for the gathering of the contract review were given by the twenty-sixth convention of the Amalgamated Association, held in Cincinnati last September.

FIBRE PLANTS SIGN AGREEMENT

Harry Gilmore, secretary of Local 382, A.F.L. Corrugated Fibre Products and Wax Paper Workers' Union, this week announced completion of a 1940 agreement affecting fourteen Bay area plants. Gilmore said the agreement provides for "upward revisions in some classifications."

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FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1940

Picture Not All Black

Business has been falling since the end of last year, and the industrial picture is far from what it should be. But pessimism has seemingly been overdone. For some time there have been indications that the downward curve of business activity has been flattening out and latest reports show the curve turning upward again, with gains in various industries.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company reports income up sharply in the first quarter of this year and a backlog of unfilled orders on March 31 of \$82,637,841, one of the largest in the company's history. The comparable figures for March 31, 1939, were \$46,924,240. This hardly looks as if business was headed for the rocks, as Westinghouse sells to many industries, its products ranging from giant motors, dynamos, turbines and other heavy goods to a wide variety of household electrical appliances. All Westinghouse plants are reported busy and most working full time.

The Westinghouse report is only one straw. However, it indicates that all is not gloom in the industrial field and it may well be an augury of substantial business improvement in the near future.

Apply the Brakes, America!

In the first quarter of this year 7200 persons were killed in automobile accidents, the National Safety Council reports. This, the council says, was 450 more than for the same period last year and represented a 7 per cent increase.

March was the sixth consecutive month with a higher traffic toll than the corresponding month of the previous year. Almost 900 additional lives were lost during this period. Furthermore, the last two of those six months—February and March—brought increases far greater than any of the preceding months.

"The fact that 450 more people were killed in the winter months of this year than last is particularly alarming," said Colonel John Stilwell, president of the National Safety Council, "because vacation months, with their heavy travel, are just ahead. It is up to America to apply the brakes."

Depression Disaster Mitigated

Part played by the American Federation of Labor in mitigating unemployment and other consequences of the depression has not been fully realized by the public or even by organized labor itself. The record shows that the Federation's emphasis on reduction of work hours, resulted in marked progress in this direction, helping to re-employ the idle and increase national purchasing power.

William Green pointed out these facts in his

recent statement on "Labor and Technology" before the Temporary National Economic Committee. His summary of labor's part in lessening the depression disaster has not been given the attention it deserves. Here it is:

"When labor raised its voice for the shorter work-week seven years ago, it spoke for the employed and the unemployed workers alike insisting that sound recovery must be accompanied by a full measure of re-employment.

"Through the application of principles of our proposal embodied for two years in the N.R.A. codes, through the ceiling placed on hours by the Fair Labor Standards Act, and above all through the principles of collective bargaining, labor has succeeded in averting a greater economic blight and a worse disaster than we have seen.

"If positive progress is to be made in resolving the persisting and deepening unemployment problem, further shortening of hours must be achieved in our industry and trade."

Vote on Bill Wanted

Labor is on record as favoring federal anti-lynching legislation and will have no sympathy with attempts to prevent passage of the Gavagan anti-lynching bill in the Senate by filibustering. Labor believes in full and free debate of controversial questions, but it does not approve filibustering or mere time-killing tactics. Such tactics are reported to be under consideration by enemies of the anti-lynching measure, who undoubtedly will resort to filibustering if they think it necessary to defeat the measure.

The Gavagan bill was passed in the House in January of this year. Under the name of the Wagner-Capper-Van Nuys bill it is now on the Senate calendar. The House has three times passed an anti-lynching bill only to have it filibustered to death in the Senate. There seems no reason why anti-lynching legislation should not be voted on by the Senate now and labor has shown unmistakably that it favors a vote without unnecessary delay.

Labor Peace Threatened

Shortage of ships and the pressure for compulsory arbitration are two outstanding threats to labor peace on the Pacific Coast, in the opinion of Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University of Oregon Law School and Pacific Coast waterfront arbitrator.

Speaking before the state convention of the Junior Chamber of Commerce at Eugene, Ore., Dean Morse said:

"We cannot cram down the throats of strong American minorities legislation they will refuse to obey; unions and employers will unite against compulsory arbitration.

"This shortage brought on by the European war may bring union agitation for government control of shipping." He added, however, his belief that ships should remain under private operation.

In the hope of avoiding federal Social Security taxes and "steering clear of any closer relations between church and state," the United Lutheran Church's board of publications decided to set up its own pension system for lay employees. Employees to be affected are printers, binders, clerks and others.

How much does your support of the Community Chest mean to your neighbor? Every seventh person in San Francisco makes use of one or more of the eighty-five welfare organizations of the Chest during the year.

Word comes from Sacramento that opponents of the contributions levied against employers for maintenance of the federal unemployment insurance and old-age benefits programs have filed ar-

ticles of incorporation with the secretary of state's office for the National Association for the Repeal of the Employers' Payroll Tax. Named as directors of the non-profit corporation were James E. Evans, O. Dan McIntyre and Lloyd S. Ryerson, all of Los Angeles.

Wendell L. Wilkie, the utilities magnate, who has set up lightning rods in various places in an effort to coax a presidential nomination from the Republican clouds, has written a piece for a weekly magazine criticizing the United States Supreme Court. It was only a little while ago that Wilkie and his utilitarian and Wall Street associates were holding that unapproving reflections on the Supreme Court were little short of blasphemy.

Labor and Youth

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

Five years after the close of the world war I spent a month in Berlin studying the condition of the workers in Germany's principal city. At that time Germany was a republic. During my stay in the city I was present at two great mass meetings, one of which was an open air meeting in front of the Reichstag—Germany's house of parliament—which was attended by about 200,000 men and women who were addressed by several of Germany's leading statesmen. The other was a meeting in the "Grosses Schauspielhaus"—a theater which seated four thousand people and which was crowded to capacity, even though an admission fee was charged.

The remarkable thing about both these meetings was the constant repetition by the speakers of the phrase, "Nie wieder Krieg"—never again war—which was heartily applauded by the audience. Undoubtedly this was the sincere hope of the masses of Germany's people.

But there was another picture which impressed me even more than did the attitude of the people at the mass meetings. Every day I saw parades of fine-looking young men and women marching up and down Berlin's widest avenue, known as "Unter den Linden." Many of these young people became the backbone of the nazis, who were later organized by Hitler in a campaign which was based upon bitterness and desire for revenge against the rest of the world.

They became the victims of a false philosophy. They were dominated by a spirit of hatred which undermined their characters and distorted their outlook upon life, and which has turned the world against them.

Today in the United States there is also a "Youth Movement" which troubles many people in our country. Fortunately, these young people are living in a democracy in which they have freedom, which is denied the youth of Germany. But they need guidance in many directions. This should be given them by the government, by industry, by labor, by business, by our public schools.

They must be saved from developing class hatred. They should learn that they, too, must help bear the burdens of the world in these times of stress and strain. They undoubtedly have troubles of their own—for who hasn't? But they have a better chance to win out than have the youth in any other country in the world.

Organized labor can render a great service in guiding the thinking of the youth of our country, especially those whose interests lie close to labor. Already organized labor, through its educational departments, its lecture courses, its group discussions and its labor press, is doing a fine job in this direction. It is teaching the principles of brotherhood, of co-operation and of patriotism. It is one of the greatest assets in building up the democracy which will hold the world together at a time when so many other influences have a tendency to tear it apart.

Stalinism Exposed

(I. L. N. S.)

For that "thin, wavernig line" of fellow travelers, still extant, let us recommend an evening with a book by Eugene Lyons. Eugene Lyons was United Press correspondent in Russia. "Stalin, Czar of All the Russias," is the title of his book.

This isn't the first or only book by this bang-up writer and swell observer. He is author of "Moscow Carrousel," "Assignment in Utopia" and others.

The queer thing about this man Lyons is that you can't pull the wool over his eyes. He refuses to write to order. And he won't make a pretty picture of Russia under Stalin just because the New York intellectuals like it that way.

By and large, what you get out of this book—and don't think you have to be a book-worm to get a kick out of it—is that Stalin is just another Al Capone on the grand scale, playing with a huge empire instead of a piddling racket—piddling by comparison, that is. Which is what some Americans have thought all along.

* * *

Backed up by plenty of evidence is this summation, quoted, "Thus Stalin is simultaneously an omnipotent czar over one-sixth of the earth's habitable surface, and the omnipotent director of a fantastic conspiracy in the other five-sixths."

Unlimited and unrestricted dictator in Russia, ruling the whole people, and just as unlimited and unrestrained in his dictatorship over the Communist International, which is the intrigue machine operating everywhere else, including the United States.

The one rule that never is changed is the rule demanding unquestioning obedience.

You do what Stalin says, "or else" . . . and the "or else" is just the same as it is in United States gangland.

Stalin is a Georgian, of a people "tough, crafty, patient" and he is all of those. Tough, crafty, patient and ruthless.

* * *

One thing that Americans need be concerned about is that Stalin's international intrigue machine operates, not only in the United States, but in Mexico and in every other Latin-American country, including those that lie adjacent to the Panama Canal.

When Stalin teamed up with Hitler he didn't bother to tell his agents in other countries until the whole thing was signed and sealed. He showed his contempt for them by making them wait and stew while they waited.

How Lyons tells that story! It's a beauty.

Lyons is a fine historian as he threads through the dirty mess through which Stalin waded as he built his machine while Lenin lived and then on to supremacy after the death of Lenin. The hideous business of making Leninism a religion so that as the maker of that religion he might benefit by its grip is well told—and with plenty of fact backing.

And the miserable filth and degradation that is life for so many Russian millions—well, read about that.

* * *

And the four palatial residences in the south of Russia, with several others elsewhere—on Stalin's reputed \$50 a week! They are maintained by the nation.

Nice work if you can get it—and if you want that kind.

There are just a few like that. Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini—what a racket those boys have got!

When the world understands them as tyrants and butchers and gets over the idea that they are statesmen, the sooner they will be checked out.

Murder is perhaps the strongest weapon in their arsenal, which would house a stronger weapon if there was one.

With Stalin in Russia it has been mass murder.

History may record no more horrible episode than the slaughter of the kulaks.

Democracy is made stronger by such revelations as those published by Eugene Lyons in this book.

Sometimes, perhaps, we forget the value of freedom, democracy, security under law and the chance to go to sleep at night under a sky that will not cloak the machinations of government assassins.

Former Exposition Headquarters Now Being Used by School Board

A new adult educational center was opened this week in the building at 585 Bush street, formerly headquarters for the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Classes in shorthand, typing, comptometer, business law and economics are held.

Robert F. Gray, deputy superintendent of adult education, accepted the building for the Board of Education.

The building was originally built on city property by the Exposition company on condition it would eventually go to the Board of Education.

Pegler and the Press

(Wichita "Beacon")

Believing that every writer should be given the widest possible latitude, and that suppression is not the solution of any problem, the "Beacon" has continued the publication of columns by Westbrook Pegler on which this newspaper strongly disagrees. Apparently Pegler believes he has been given some divine appointment to act as the guardian angel of the people of the United States, and that it is up to him to right every wrong, reform the entire country, and make it the kind of a place in which he would like to live.

Of course he has received no such appointment. There can be no doubt that there is much in this country that can be criticized, and there undoubtedly is room for criticism on the subjects which have drawn Pegler's attention, but there is no earthly reason why any man should be continually mad at everyone. Pegler starts his column almost every day with a tirade against somebody. He should be one of the first to realize he cannot ram his private opinions down the throats of everybody.

Almost everyone in the United States knows that William Green is honest, truthful, and that he has devoted his time and energy not only in helping labor but in promoting the general welfare of the country. Of course, there are rascals in his organization, just as there would be rascals in every organization as large as the American Federation of Labor. But that does not mean that Mr. Green condones such rascals, nor do they have his consent to do the things for which they and he are criticized.

Westbrook Pegler is an able writer, one of the best newspaper men in the United States, who has shown marked ability in the past. Instead of constant criticism he could point out some of the fine points of a country in which there is still sufficient freedom of the press to permit him to say what he pleases. Pegler should not take advantage of that freedom to constantly harass other men and by his ability to use the English language to attempt to tear down the good work they have accomplished.

Evidently his recent vacation did him no good. His friends and well-wishers, of whom there are many among "Beacon" readers, sincerely hoped that his rest would settle his nerves and calm whatever disorder had upset his thoughts. Since the climate of Florida was not successful we can only hope that time will effect a cure and that, eventually, reason and logic will regain control of his mind and he will devote his ability again to some constructive subjects.

Federal Old-Age, Survivors' Insurance Under the Social Security Act as Amended in 1939

Part Five of a series of eight articles based on a forthcoming pamphlet to be published by the Social Security Board

CALCULATING MONTHLY PAYMENTS

The monthly payment which a worker may receive and which is called a "primary insurance benefit" is based on his or her own wages. It is computed by adding (1) 40 per cent of the first \$50 of the worker's average monthly wage; and (2) 10 per cent of the amount by which his average monthly wage exceeds \$50 but does not exceed \$250. The total of these two amounts is increased by 1 per cent for each year in which the worker was paid wages of \$200 or more for covered employment.

How Plan Works Out

As an example, take the case of a man who has earned \$150 a month regularly for five years and who will be 65 and retire in March, 1942.

He will get \$31.50 a month—40 per cent of the first \$50 of his average monthly wage, or \$20, plus \$10, or 10 per cent of the remaining \$100, plus \$1.50, or 5 per cent of the \$30 for five years' employment.

If his wife is 65 years old she will receive one-half of this amount or \$15.75, making a total of \$47.25 a month for the husband and wife.

If the wife in this case was 50 and there was a child of 12, the family benefit would still be \$47.25. The wife would not be entitled to a benefit because she was not yet 65. But the child would receive a benefit equal to one-half of the father's primary benefit until age 16, or 18 if still in school. The wife could receive her benefit of \$15.75 when she gets to be 65. By that time the child's benefit would have ceased because it would have before older than 18.

Survivors' Benefits

The amount of survivors' benefits is based on the primary benefit of the deceased worker. The child's insurance payment is equal to one-half of the deceased worker's primary benefit. The widow's benefit is three-fourths of that benefit and a parent's insurance benefit is equal to one-half of the worker's primary benefit.

As an example, take the case of a man of 30, who has been earning \$175 each month at work covered by the old-age and survivors' insurance system since it started in 1937, but who dies in January, 1941, leaving a wife and young child.

The primary benefit based on his wages will be \$33.80. His wife will receive three-fourths of this, or \$25.35, and the child will receive one-half, or \$16.90, making a total monthly payment of \$42.25. These payments would continue until the child reaches 16, or 18 if in school. At the age of 65, if the widow has not remarried, she will again receive a monthly benefit of \$25.35.

If an unmarried worker whose primary benefit amounts to \$50 a month dies, leaving no children but does leave a 65-year-old father, the father could receive benefits of \$25 a month, providing he was wholly dependent upon his support by his son at the time of the son's death.

SLUMS DON'T PAY

The Norfolk (Va.) Federated Civic and Improvement League quotes a former city manager of Norfolk as saying that the cost of necessary municipal services (policing, prosecuting, jailing, and maintaining offenders) in Norfolk's slum areas is \$750,000 a year. This amount, which comes out of the pockets of taxpayers, the League says, is considerably in excess of what the city collects from the slum areas in taxes.

Labor Board Certifies More A.F. of L. Unions

The National Labor Relations Board has announced the following certifications of American Federation of Labor unions as collective bargaining representatives following A.F.L. victories in N.L.R.B. elections:

Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Marine Division, as the sole bargaining agent for the radio telegraphers employed by Cities Service Oil Company, New York, following an election in which the A.F.L. union got seven votes to one for the C.I.O. American Communications Association.

* * *

Building Service Employees' Union No. 75, as the sole bargaining agent for the building maintenance employees of the Texas Company, Houston, Texas.

* * *

Willamette Lodge No. 63, International Association of Machinists, as the sole collective bargaining agency selected by a majority of the employees of the Portland Iron Works, Portland, Ore., following an election resulting in a 22 to 5 count in favor of the A.F.L. union.

* * *

Marine Division, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, as the sole collective bargaining agency selected by a majority of the radio telegraphers employed by the Isthmian Steamship Company, New York City, following an election which revealed 25 votes for the A.F.L. union to 2 votes for the C.I.O. American Communications Association.

* * *

Plywood and Veneer Workers' Union, Local 2618, as the sole bargaining agent for the employees of Elliott Bay Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash. The results of the election showed that the A.F.L. union received 218 votes to 95 votes for the C.I.O. union.

* * *

Local 404, Bedding and Glider Workers' Union,

affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union, as the sole collective bargaining agency selected by a majority of the employees of Bunting Glider Company, Philadelphia, Pa., following a collective bargaining election resulting in a count of 306 votes for the A.F.L. union to 93 for the C.I.O. Furniture Workers' Union.

* * *

Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers' Local 185 of Upholsterers' International Union of North America, as the sole collective bargaining agency selected by a majority of metal department employees of Burton-Dixie Corporation, Chicago, Ill., following an election resulting in a 95 to 25 count in favor of the A.F.L. union.

Supreme Court Upholds Wage Fixing Under Contracts Act

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Labor by the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to determine the prevailing minimum wages paid in various localities and to require federal government contractors to pay the minimum so prescribed.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins made a determination of the minimum wages in the steel industry in six localities, one of which comprised all states north of Washington and east of Ohio and Kentucky, except a part of West Virginia. For this area the minimum of 62½ cents an hour was fixed. Seven steel companies contested the order on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals decided in favor of the steel companies and enjoined the Secretary of Labor from prescribing minimum wages for iron and steel workers employed by firms engaged in filling government contracts. The Supreme Court decision, written by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, set aside the injunction with the statement that the Walsh-Healey Act requiring the payment of minimum wages conferred no litigable rights upon the contractors.

The decision, concurred in by all the justices except Associate Justice James C. McReynolds, condemned "judicial supervision of administrative procedure" and upheld the right of the executive and legislative departments of the government to establish any standards they see fit for government purchasing.

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Hotel Clerks Awarded Increase and Back Pay

Under a decision signed last week by Edgar H. Rowe, impartial chairman of a Hotel-Union Adjustment Board, hotel clerks in twenty-eight San Francisco hotels become entitled to an increased scale of wages and back pay for the period between December 14, 1938, and the date of the decision. The parties to the Adjustment Board proceedings were the Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees' Local Union No. 283 and representatives of the hotel operators.

The union contended that the hotels failed to pay the wage rates established in an arbitration award of December 14, 1938, and requested a ruling that the hotels be required to pay the rates as set forth in the award. The hotel operators admitted the employees had not been paid the wage scale claimed, but maintained that the Arbitration Board had no jurisdiction to establish the classification of hotels set out in the award; and secondly, that an alleged subsequent oral agreement between representatives of the union and the hotels had modified the provisions of the arbitration award governing the wage scales.

In a twenty page opinion Rowe reviewed the evidence and concluded that the classification of hotels and the corresponding wage rates established in the 1938 award were binding upon the hotel operators, and that the testimony of the hotel representatives with respect to their efforts to have the award modified was insufficient to permit a finding that such efforts constituted an oral agreement between the parties, changing the terms of the written arbitration award, as contended by representatives of the hotel employers.

In addition to the general increase in wages resulting from the decision, it is expected that the back pay order will exceed \$6000.

A.F.L. Rubber Workers' Union Chalks Up More Chicago Victories

Chalk up two more victories for Rubber Workers' Union, Local No. 20911, of Chicago, American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Winning victories is getting to be a habit, according to William Thomas, president of the union, who announced that the union had signed an agreement with the Van Norman Molding Company, and renewed its contract with the Rubber Products Company.

Hourly wage minimums of 50 cents, for the unskilled help, to 82½ cents for the skilled, and the forty-two hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, were among provisions of the contract signed by the Van Norman company. The new agreement with the Rubber Products Company is a decided improvement over the old, Thomas said, and under it the company will operate its plant on a forty-hour week basis, pay its employees hourly wage rates ranging from 30 cents for beginners to 70 cents for skilled workers, with time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays.

Pay increases for the employees of both companies averaged 12 to 15 per cent.

Get Your Next

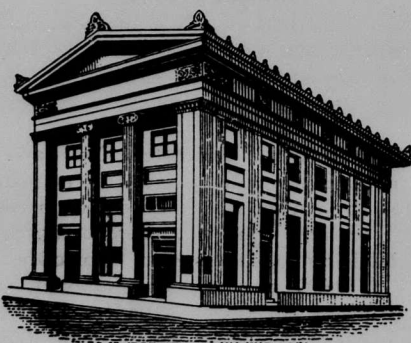
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Representative Dies Gives C.I.O. Good Advice

Chairman Martin Dies of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, has called upon the C.I.O. to "clean its house" of communists.

"The C.I.O.," he said, "is doing a real injustice to laboring people by its failure to clean house of communists. It has done more harm to the cause of labor by its failure to act on this problem than anyone else could possibly do."

Representative Dies suggested that the C.I.O. announce that no position of leadership in its organizations could be held by any communists, and that it then set up a board of inquiry to investigate the communist situation, determine who the communists are, and expel them.

"Labor must take the initiative," he added. "The American people are not going to stand for any pussyfooting on this issue. They want to know that labor is not hobnobbing with the communists—is not playing the communist game."

His remarks followed testimony by Thomas Humphrey O'Shea, former communist, who helped organize the Transport Workers' Union among the New York subway workers.

Names Leader

O'Shea said communists control the union through its leaders who are party members. He named Michael Quill, union president, as a communist with whom he had attended party meetings. O'Shea said, however, that both he and Quill were undercover party members and that, in fact, Quill had denied membership. He testified that through his associations with communist leaders between 1934 and 1936—he said he was "kicked out" of the party for failing to pay a fine—he learned that communists control other New York industries.

Renewal of 1927 Licenses

California motorists holding 1927 drivers' licenses are facing long hours waiting in line for new licenses unless there is an increase at once in the number of applicants, it was announced this week by Joe Mattson, director of motor vehicles.

Of the more than 400,000 holders of 1927 licenses outstanding only 27,000 have applied for new licenses in anticipation of the July 1 date for cancellation, Mattson said.

"With only forty-eight working days left before July 1, and this many applicants to be examined, it appears as though we will have long waiting lines," he said. "The only alternative is for all holders of 1927 licenses to apply as soon as possible at the nearest office of the Department of Motor Vehicles or Highway Patrol."

"There is no charge for the new type license and the examination given is not designed to

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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work hardships on anyone. The law has been changed to provide for periodical renewal of all licenses and this is the first step to eliminate all the 'good until revoked' type and place all drivers on an equal basis. Holders of the 1927 licenses have not been examined for thirteen years, and in many cases it is possible for the department to point out deficiencies which are helpful in making for safer driving."

AWARDS FOR CO-OPERATION

Provisions have just been made by the government of Peru for awarding special diplomas, prizes and the Order of Labor and Social Co-operation to employers and employees who distinguish themselves through co-operation, the United States Commerce Department reports. The awards are to be made annually during the national holidays and are designed to encourage social peace, stable collective progress, co-operation among the social classes, and mutual respect of the rights of capital and labor.

CHINESE HOSPITAL UNIQUE

Situated in the heart of Chinatown, the Chinese Hospital, supported by funds from the Community Chest, is the only one of its kind in the United States. Modern in every detail, and rendering diagnostic, medical and surgical care, the hospital symbolizes the principle of the Chest to render assistance when needed regardless of race, creed or color.

DANBURY HATTERS STRIKE

Three hundred union employees of the Mallory Hat Company's plant at Danbury, Conn., went on strike when the management posted notices of wage cuts. Union spokesmen said the reductions ranged from 15 to 65 per cent, according to the type of work. They declared the average income of the hatters was only \$20 a week.

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Union Rates Fixed for D.C. Symphony Concerts

Following an agreement with the Washington local of the American Federation of Musicians, the National Symphony Orchestra Association has opened a drive for a \$107,600 fund to continue the National Symphony Orchestra concerts for another year in the nation's capital.

The agreement embodies a sliding scale of wages depending upon the length of the season, which in turn depends upon the amount of money raised by the association.

The musicians will receive a basic wage of \$55 a week for a twenty-three-week season and \$1 more for every week the season falls short of the basic twenty-three weeks, with an absolute minimum of \$58 for a twenty-week season.

SEVEN-DAY WEEK BILL KILLED

Governor Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, in the presence of 100 automobile salesmen who cheered his action, vetoed a bill which would have permitted city and town licensing boards to permit automobile salesrooms and used car lots to be open on Sunday. A spokesman for the salesmen said they were no more desirous of working seven days a week than the average man.

A new large size sponge powder puff made of sponge rubber containing numerous tiny pores which apply the powder smoothly has been recently put on the market.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Wednesday, May 15, the membership will vote at the general election for all international officers and for delegates to the conventions this year at New Orleans and Santa Monica. Twelve candidates are in the field for delegate to the convention of the International Union to be held in August. This is the eighty-fourth convention of the I.T.U. The candidates are as follows: A. C. Allyn, A. Bell, J. W. Chaudet, L. L. Heagney, Charles W. Lyon, O. H. Mickel, Vic Myers, Stephen Rewak, Cliff M. Smith, E. M. Stone, J. M. Sullivan and P. M. Thomas. The polls will open at headquarters at 12 noon and will remain open until 6 p. m.

E. Gann, chairman of the "Wall Street Journal," is passing out the cigars in celebration of the arrival of a seven and a half pound girl at his home on Thursday, May 2.

G. B. Morris of San Mateo last week presented to the union a program entitled "Dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers," dated May 12, 1892, this being the dedication of our present Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Morris was in attendance, and his name appears under "Colorado committee," he being a member of Pueblo Union at the time, where he had joined the union three years previous.

Announcement was received this week from Denver of the arrival on April 26 of a daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hilbert Cagley, Cagley was a former member of No. 21.

Word was received from the international on Tuesday of this week that the admission committee had acted favorably on the application of D. C. Hooper, and Hooper will leave immediately for the Union Printers' Home.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The wind-up of the city budget struck snags and what should have been a calm finish turned completely loco. First Mayor Rossi became incapacitated through illness and was unable to okeh it, stopping work by the printers; the Supreme Court shooshed a couple of million dollars from Hetch Hetchy power money and the city attorney ruled that neither sickness nor Supreme Courts could postpone publication, so Skipper Davy hired everyone and his brother, worked them overtime and got the budget issue on the street a day ahead of the deadline.

Although on the sick list of the News Benefit Society, Lucille Davis was ordered back to work as the skipper needed Julia Turner, her sub, during the madhouse rush. Miss Davis, however, climbed back into bed again as soon as the rush was over.

Ten days he suffered from poison oak, the rash breaking out all over his body, but sick or not, Raoul Uribe was called in, too, on the finish.

Writing of the Lincoln Park golfers, Roger Williams of the "News" sports staff said: "Other good ones, such as Clem Collins, Francis Murphy, Walter Gresham, Ray Langley, Whitey Walters, Dormer Peterson and Harvey Bell will also be among the starters. Bell, incidentally, may prove the dark horse of the tournament. . . . Tales of sensational sub-par rounds have reached our ears. Maybe Bell is ready to move into the big time." Either this flattery has gone to his head or Harvey Bell thinks he's good; anyway, Bell and Lou Henno, who recently beat Harvey one up, are out with an offer to play two golfers from the "Examiner," a paper that boasts of several divot diggers of merit, such as Frank Forst, Bill Nicholson, Harry Darr, Joe Rooney, Ron Cameron, Roy Donovan, Cy Stright, R. C. Kimbrough and others. Should any of these want to pair with golf men like Joe Chaudet, Joe Johnson, Ralph Iusi, L. L. Sheveland, John Kinst or Jack Tappendorf, Lou and Harvey will bar none nor overlook any

bets. Let's hope Lou and Harvey are not taking in too much territory.

The golf vendetta between Slim Clement and Lester Brewster as to who's the better man was settled by Brewster taking the match as well as Clement's dough.

Guess this ought to be called the sports edition of the Labor Clarion because here's another story about it—a deep, dark, undercover tale at that. Dick Smith and Barney O'Neill of our softball team connived to secure the services of Bob Mahood, who, rumor has it, is the real McCoy, and have promised him a chicken dinner should he help them win a game.

None of us were aware until lately that Noel Rey is a man of diverse interests. Besides running a linotype, Noel is a musician, a crack chess player, a game he believes calls for more concentration than any other, and a student of philosophy, writers on which seem to him like valued, personal friends.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

The finals in the Union Printers' Golf Association match play championship will be played at Harding Park Golf Links this coming Sunday at 11 a. m., when Ron Cameron and R. C. Kimbrough, both of the "Examiner" composing room, will battle it out over the eighteen-hole route to determine the first match play champion of the Golf Association. The winner will be awarded the United Metals Trophy, the perpetual trophy awarded by the United Metals Company to the winner of the match play tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association, and a prize donated by the association itself, while the loser will take home the runner-up prize that is awarded by the association. To each and every member of No. 21 the Golf Association extends a very hearty invitation to come on out and see the finals of this tournament. Whether you are a golfer or not, the association will be glad to have you in the gallery that will be following the finalists, so come on out and join the other "lookers" this Sunday at 11 a. m.

Both finalists came by their titles the hard way and well deserve their places in this coming match. Although playing one less match than Kimbrough, Ron Cameron has won his way through some tough opposition in the persons of Ray Moore of Crocker's, John Kinst of Griffin Bros. and Ralph Iusi of Metcalf & Little. R. C. Kimbrough, in his march to being a semi-finalist eliminated Fred Leach of Knight-Counihan, Charles Monroe of the "Examiner," Bill Carlile, now of Palo Alto, Roy Donovan of the "Examiner" and O. R. MacDonald of the "Recorder" chapel. The Sunday match should be a ding-dong affair, with both men having an equal chance to come out on top. Playing at handicap, Kimbrough will get a few ups from Cameron, and those that have had to spot Kimbrough all testify to what a tough bird he is to beat, while Ron Cameron, in all but one of his matches, has had to spot his opponent all the way from four to six up, and has always been on the winning end. So to all of the members of the association, their friends and families we extend a hearty invitation to be at Harding this Sunday at 11 a. m. to see these two finalists go to it. The battle will be worth seeing, so plan to be there and see the first match play champion of the Golf Association crowned.

Congratulations Department—To Charlie Monroe of the "Examiner," who celebrated his sixtieth birthday a week ago last Thursday by playing over the San Mateo course in company with Harry Darr, Ben Apte, Hubert Hawkins, Ron Cameron, Roscoe Kimbrough and two other guests of Charlie's. To Charlie the Golf Association extends its heartiest congratulations on the attainment of his threescore years and hopes that the seventieth and eightieth, etc., will be celebrated in such pleasant company and in a like manner . . . and that the ranks of the Golf Asso-

ciation will always be graced by the name of Charlie Monroe. . . . To J. A. W. McDermott, the hard-working prexy of the golfers, who, after laboring for almost two years with the Golf Association, receiving not one iota of credit for his fine work in the building of it, broke into print through the column of one of the writers of the "Chronicle" who editorialized "Mac" for his fine work and paid him the tribute that is due such an unselfish, hard-working, non-competing golfer. . . . To Herb Drescher of the "Examiner," who on Sunday last at St. Anne's Church in San Francisco took unto himself a bride, Miss Marion Wende, well known to all of the association members by her charming presence at several of our association affairs. To the bride and groom the association extends the heartiest of congratulations and all well wishes for their future happiness and success. . . . To Ron Cameron and Roscoe Kimbrough, for your fine golf in reaching the finals of the match play tourney, and we'll all be out to see you Sunday at Harding at 11 a. m.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

"Exit" Mr. Roberts as M.T.D.U. officer, but still assisting New York Mailers' Union in negotiating a new contract before assuming office as secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association, Roberts was in New York assisting the mailers' committee on April 8. On April 1 he sent his resignation as secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U. to President Martin and Vice-President Glicker, to "become effective immediately," he said. At his (Roberts') request his resignation was to be held in abeyance, which was done. He received and recorded dues to the M.T.D.U. for April. By consent of St. Louis publishers, Roberts will be allowed to finish negotiation of the proposed new contract for New York Mailers. Roberts, in his letter of resignation as secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., concludes with this "gem": "I sincerely trust that you will feel free to call upon me at any time you think I can render you a service." In his "farewell" to the members of the M.T.D.U., dated April 1, and whom he addresses as "sisters and brothers," he says: "The time comes when I must say 'auf wiedersehen' to the membership . . . and since I am no longer to be an officer of your union it may be presumptuous . . . to offer suggestions . . . but having in mind those unions which are not affiliated with the M.T.D.U. . . . I would suggest that they affiliate as soon as possible." Under date of April 17, in a circular letter they ask to be "read at your next meeting," and on which date they announce the Roberts resignation, Martin and Glicker express "regret at losing Roberts as a member of the executive council." Appointment of a secretary-treasurer is to be held in abeyance. Martin has delegated Vice-President Glicker to act as secretary-treasurer for the present. Roberts was appointed secretary of the newspaper publishers on April 16. Did the job seek the man, or did the man seek the job, in the Roberts case? But in either event a ludicrous situation presents itself in the newspaper publishers "loaning" their newly-appointed secretary to represent a mailers' union in another city in negotiating a contract for a mailers' union. Apparently a little thing like that is all the same to the ex-secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U.—Mr. Roberts.

Fred Steele and family left last week by auto on a visit to relatives and friends in Birmingham, Ala.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

What is the Social Service Exchange? Operated by the Community Chest, the Exchange is a giant card index containing the names of 600,000 people who have been known to local welfare agencies. This avenue of rapid identifications prevents waste time, energy and funds, and eliminates "chiselers."

How Californians Voted On Wage and Hour Bill

Nine Californians in the House of Representatives voted in favor of amending the wage-hour bill exempting several million workers from the terms of the present law. Ten voted against it.

For the amendments—Anderson, Leland M. Ford, Gearhart, and Hinshaw, Republicans; and Buck, Costello, Elliott, Lea and Sheppard, Democrats.

Opposed—Carter, Englebright and Welch, Republicans; and Thomas Ford, Geyer, Havenner, Izac, Kramer, Tolan and Voorhis, Democrats.

On a motion to recommit the bill and thus end its chances this session, thirteen voted to recommit; six were in opposition.

For the motion—Carter, Gearhardt, Hinshaw, and Welch, Republicans; and Buck, Elliott, Thomas Ford, Geyer, Havenner, Izac, Kramer, Tolan and Voorhis, Democrats.

Opposed—Anderson, Englebright and Leland Ford, Republicans; and Costello, Lea and Sheppard, Democrats.

JOB PLACEMENTS INCREASE

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt has announced that state public employment agencies had made more placements in private employment during March, 1940, than in the same month of any other year. McNutt said the Social Security Board had reported to him that, out of approximately a quarter million placements made through the Employment Service during March, some 218,000, or about 90 per cent, were in private employment. The administrator added that placements with private employers in March were about 18 per cent higher than for the same month last year.

Debate on Dies Committee

"Is the Dies Committee Un-American?" This question will be debated by two well-known San Francisco attorneys. Richard Gadstein, who defended Harry Bridges in his deportation hearing, will attempt to prove the affirmative. Speaking in the negative will be A. Lawson Crawford, prominent local attorney.

This subject should be of special interest to labor in San Francisco, as another visit by the Dies Committee is expected in the near future.

The debate is being sponsored by the Educational Committee of the Miscellaneous Union, Local 110, and will be held Tuesday, May 14, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at 83 Sixth street. The admission is free.

Industrial Homework

A recent Los Angeles Superior Court decision upholding the right of the Division of Industrial Welfare to enforce the state's new Industrial Homework law was hailed by George G. Kidwell, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, as an outstanding victory that will enable the division to proceed with its enforcement program to eliminate deplorable conditions.

The decision was described by Mrs. Margarete L. Clark, chief of the Industrial Welfare Division, as of "tremendous importance," in that it will permit the division to terminate terrible conditions under which hundreds of workers have suffered.

The decision was given by three judges in the Appellate Division of the Los Angeles Superior Court, and denied a petition for a permanent injunction and dissolved a temporary restraining order blocking enforcement of one portion of the law by the division.

It prohibits the manufacture of foodstuffs, drugs, tobacco, sanitary goods, explosives, or clothing

for children less than 10 years old in homes. Other manufacturing is permitted under supervision of the Industrial Welfare Division, which grants licenses to manufacturers and prohibits the operators from employing any person who does not have a permit from the state to do homework. The permits to the workers are issued without charge and are for the purpose of letting the division inspect working conditions and investigate wages.

The Homeworkers' Protective League started the injunction proceedings with an attack on the section prohibiting manufacture of clothing for children under conditions that might be unsanitary.

Liquefied Petroleum Presents Big Problem

Citing an increased use of liquefied petroleum gases by California farmers, truck operators and others from 9,000,000 gallons in 1934 to more than 60,000,000 gallons in 1939, George G. Kidwell, state director of Industrial Relations, has announced extensive hearings in San Francisco and Los Angeles to revise state safety codes for handling the product.

After meetings in San Francisco, C. H. Fry, chief of the State Bureau of Industrial Accident Prevention, will go to Los Angeles next week for hearings lasting an estimated two days.

At present municipal regulations for handling the product—still something of a novelty in the industrial field—conflict widely, Fry said.

In San Francisco, storage of the gases is not permitted at all. In Oakland, storage underground is not permitted. They must be kept on the surface. In Los Angeles, storage above ground is not permitted, and all must be kept below ground. A truck coming into San Francisco can fill its tanks at the city limits and drive into the city, but if it runs out of gas it must get a tow.

The state regulations would not entirely eliminate such absurdities, Fry said, but would set up minimum safety standards for cities or counties. Also, they would determine broadly the methods of storage.

The gases, commonly called "butane," are widely used in rural houses for heating and cooking, and also for trucks, and are increasingly replacing gasoline.

Properly handled, they are entirely safe, but improperly handled are much more dangerous than gasoline, Fry declared, and many serious accidents, involving loss of life, have resulted from improper use.

First regulations for handling of the product were drawn in 1934 and today the use has become so general as to make the original orders obsolete.

The department is now preparing regulations that will meet existing conditions.

U. S. Conciliation Service

The United States Conciliation Service disposed of 333 situations involving 89,671 workers last month, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reports. Of these situations, 149 were strikes, threatened strikes, lock-outs, and controversies, involving 82,424 workers. The remaining situations, involving 7247 workers, were services rendered, such as filling requests for information, adjusting complaints, holding conferences regarding labor conditions, etc.

The facilities of the service were used in twenty-three major industrial fields and were utilized by employees and employers in thirty-five states and the District of Columbia.

Freedom of speech is ever the symptom as well as the effect of good government.—Benjamin Franklin.

Appointed Co-ordinator For Farm Employment

R. G. Wagenet, executive director of the State Department of Employment, has announced appointment of Frank L. Buckner, field supervisor, to the position of co-ordinator of agricultural employment in California.

The position, Wagenet said, is the first of its kind in this state, and will make provision through the department for co-operation between agricultural associations, labor interests, agricultural communities of the state, the federal farm security agency which operates permanent and mobile camps for agricultural labor, relief agencies, and other interests concerned with the over-all problem of grower and worker.

Buckner also will co-ordinate the work of the department's three informational centers to be provided about June 1 for migrant labor. The centers will be located near Indio, on the west side of Pacheco Pass, and south of Bakersfield. Operation will feature transmittal of authoritative information to migrant labor on crop conditions throughout the state, and information to growers on the labor supply.

The new co-ordinator is particularly fitted to handle the co-ordination job, Wagenet said. He has been close to California's agricultural picture for many years. On July 1, 1938, he became a field supervisor for the department in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Previous to that time he was manager of the Sacramento district, a manager of the National Re-employment Service in Hanford, and secretary to the Hanford chamber of commerce.

Buckner will start his new duties immediately, Wagenet said.

MORE SUBSTITUTES

Under the stress of war conditions Germany is going in for extensive production of synthetic bristles. Bristles developed for brushes are said to be at least as good as natural ones. The bristles are of two kinds—perluran and P. C. U. The former will be used in the manufacture of all kinds of brushes for domestic purposes, such as tooth and nail brushes. They are said to maintain their stiffness in temperatures up to the boiling point. The latter, to be applied particularly in the chemical industry, can stand temperatures of 140 degrees and are said to be resistant to more heavy chemicals than natural bristles.

Co-operative Management

("Electrical Workers' Journal")

Gratifying it is that there is growing widespread interest in union co-operative management. This is inevitable in as much as this form of co-operation between capital and labor is the only antidote to the class struggle projected by communists and other misguided citizens.

Union co-operative management burst upon the American scene soon after the great war, and has spread by spurts and by degrees to a number of important industries. Probably the most notable achievements in this field came on the B. & O. and Canadian National Railways. It has been tried in some textile establishments and it has taken hold in the electrical construction industry under the sponsorship of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and is now successfully achieved on the T.V.A. properties.

Unions in the American Federation of Labor deserve credit for their support of union co-operative management. The American Federation of Labor has made no greater contribution to American industry than in this mode of implementing collective bargaining.

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 3, 1940

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Brother Lawrence Palacios, who was excused. Delegate Armstrong acted as vice-president.

Reading Minutes—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cleaning and Dye House Workers, Local 7, Gerald Thompson vice Harry Ribolini; Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen, Local 109, Morris Green, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

The following credentials were held over until next Friday, the delegates not being present: Tool and Diemakers, Local 1176, O. Anderson; American Guild of Variety Artists, Jack Lancaster; Ice Wagon Drivers, Local 519, William Husted.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council; from Congressman Frank R. Havenner, notifying the Council that H. R. 8733 passed the House of Representatives; from the Central Labor Union of Petersburg, Va., stating they have settled their differences with the American Hardware Company; from the Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Employment and Relief, announcing a meeting to be held in the State Building; from the California State Federation of Labor, responding to query made by the Building Trades Council regarding the California Unemployment Insurance Act, and that they will continue to fight to strengthen the act in the next session of the Legislature; from the Allied Printing Trades Council, notifying the Council that the California State Automobile Association is entitled to the use of their label and requesting that all unions of the Council use the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on all their printing; from Russell R. Dreyer of Apartment House Employees, Local 14, asking to be excused from the meetings of the Business Representatives until after May 20.

Bills were read and ordered paid.

Referred to President Shelley: Communication from the Golden Forties Fiesta, regarding the opening of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Referred to Executive Committee: Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local 320, requesting strike sanction against Anthony Laston, operating a concession located in the New Mission Market, Twenty-second and Mission streets; the wage scale and agreement of the Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen, Local 109.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution from Division 1004, Street Carmen, protesting recommendation of the grand jury of moneys from tax funds to finance extensions and improve service of the Municipal Railway.

Request Complied With: From the Local Joint

Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, protesting against orders issued by the police regarding parking restrictions in the downtown area.

Resolution—From Production Machine Operators, Lodge 1327, indorsing the low-cost housing projects, Valencia and Army street sites. On motion the resolution was adopted. (See resolution elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

The chair introduced Brother Frank Hull, vice-president of the International Operative Pottery, who addressed the Council on the strike now going on at the Technical Porcelain Chinaware Company at El Cerrito. He informed the Council that there are about one hundred families involved, and requested all to assist financially in order that they may renew an agreement that they once had with this organization. Unions who desire to donate to this cause can send their money to the office of the Council, where it will be forwarded to the proper parties.

Brother Hugo Ernst, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance, returned home and addressed the Council, giving a history of his work since he was elevated to the position he now holds. His remarks were well received by the delegates to the Council.

It was moved to proceed with the reading of the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. An amendment was offered that the chair select a committee to examine the proposed Constitution and By-Laws and report only on amendments proposed to the report; amendment carried.

It was then moved that further consideration on the matter of the Constitution and By-Laws be postponed for two weeks; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee (April 29, 1940)

—In the matter of Apartment House Employees, Local 14, and their complaint against the F. E. Hesthal Company, the basis of the complaint being non-conformance with the agreement between the union and apartment house operators, your committee recommends that we declare our intention of placing this firm on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Two other matters of the same organization —Mr. I. Epps and Oliver Rousseau—were laid over one week. In the matter of Watchmakers' Union, Local 101, requesting the assistance of the Council in having their agreement signed by Johnson & Wood and Lee Hale's Jewelry Store. This matter was referred to the secretary to co-operate with the Watchmakers' Union to bring about an adjustment. In the matter of the jurisdictional dispute between Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors' Union No. 468 and Circular Distributors No. 11-BB, your committee recommends that the secretary be instructed to refer this matter to the international unions and the American Federation of Labor for a decision regarding this jurisdiction, and pending a decision the status quo be maintained. In the matter of San Francisco Municipal Parks Employees' Union, Local 311, and their request to appear before your committee relative to conditions in the Park Department, two representatives were present and explained that their membership was affected on account of lay-offs and other matters affecting the union. This matter was referred to the secretary to take up with the mayor and the Park Commission to bring about an adjustment of the present differences. In the matter of the wage scale and

agreement of Beauticians No. 12, there are no changes in this over the one that existed last year. This agreement has received the indorsement of the international union and your committee recommends indorsement, with the usual admonition. In the matter of Cleaning and Dye House Workers, Local No. 7, and their wage scale and agreement, which calls for a vacation with pay, 10 per cent increase in wages, and two new sections of the agreement which materially benefit the membership, your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the international union, with the usual admonition. Your committee took up the matter of the celebration of the coming Labor Day and recommends that the president of the Council appoint a Labor Day Committee consisting of one delegate from each union. The first meeting of this committee, when appointed, will be on Saturday evening, May 18. Your committee also recommends that there be no meeting of the Council on Friday, May 10, on account of the Label Section Exhibit and Show which will be held in the Civic Auditorium.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee

(April 30, 1940)—Present were Brothers Clarence King, Kenneth Griffin, Ed Rainbow and A. T. Peterson. Absent and excused were George Kidwell and Jack Spalding. Your committee took up for consideration the communication submitted to the Council by the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local 40. In this communication Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local 40, request the Council's aid and assistance in their effort to save the jobs of some 300 workers now employed aboard the San Francisco-Oakland automobile ferries. They also wish assistance in preventing some \$350,000 of severance pay from being lost to employees and ex-employees of the ferries. Captain G. M. Gaynor of Local 40 appeared before your committee and stated that the ferries now plying between Oakland and San Francisco have been taken over by a referee in bankruptcy, who is now operating them. With the bridge tolls as they are at present, Captain Gaynor is of the opinion that the ferries can break even if they are operated, particularly during the period of the Fair. They may even make a nominal profit for a time, sufficient for the workers in the employ of the ferry companies, as well as the ex-employees, to secure in court their severance pay, which amounts to from \$1500 per employee to \$7000 per employee in the cases of some old employees. In considering the case your committee felt that the request is a reasonable one and not at all at variance with labor's aims and objectives. On the contrary, should the Ferry Company succeed through bankruptcy procedure in circumventing the payment of the severance pay to these workers, it would constitute a decided setback for labor, since the ferry boat employees' various unions were the first organizations to force a severance pay settlement for their workers when they found they were being displaced through the technological development in their industry. Your committee feels that a limited ferry service should be maintained, and it was moved and seconded that we support the request; that any change in the status quo of the bridge operations be held in abeyance for a time only. It was then moved and seconded that we request the president and/or the secretary of the Council to appear before the Toll Bridge Authority at the hearing on Thursday, May 9, at 10 a. m. in the Public Works Building, Sacramento, to give Local 40 all assistance possible. The motion was carried by unanimous vote and your committee hereby recommends the approval and concurrence of the action taken. The resolution submitted to the Council by the Contra Costa Labor Council regarding the six-hour work-day was then taken up and on recommendation of the chair held over till next meeting of the committee for further study.

Report of the Organizing Committee (April 26, 1940)—Called to order at 7:30 p. m. Present were Sister Pinkenbinder and Brothers Rotell, White, Fitzsimmons, Lopez, Bregante, Ballerini, and Brother Keiles was late. Brother Rotell was elected chairman, Brother Ballerini vice-chairman. Brother White secretary and Brother Harold Lopez sergeant-at-arms. Brother Miller of Office Employees' Union No. 21320 appeared before your committee requesting aid in the organizing of employees in plumbing supply houses. Your committee will assist this organization as far as possible immediately.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Have not been successful up to date in negotiating a new agreement. They request that all friends making purchases demand the Union Clerks' button. This will materially help the clerks in their work. They have taken a strike vote in the event negotiations fail. Watchmakers—Will call a meeting of a group of service trades for the purpose of co-ordinating their work on May 14. The culinary trades are conducting an organizing campaign to unionize Manning's stores, and request all to assist them in their work. Beauticians—Report that former 148-A has been granted a charter by the C.I.O. and request all to assist them to strengthen Local 12, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Window Cleaners—Are having a controversy with the By-Block Maintenance Company on scaffolding. The matter is now before the Industrial Accident Commission. Web Pressmen, Local 4—Are negotiating a new agreement with the Newspaper Publishers' Association and have agreed on arbiters and are proceeding toward arbitration; thank the Council for its assistance.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post street.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
California Watch Case Company.
Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.
Faix Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison street.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Hastings Clothing Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
People's Furniture Company.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Rathjen Bros., Inc., Third and Berry.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

Bartenders, Local 41—Are having difficulty with an establishment in the Mission district; have been successful in organizing bartenders working on railroad trains. They have been assisted by a conciliator from the Department of Labor. They succeeded in getting an agreement giving material benefits to the men working on trains. **Garage Employees**—Are conducting an extensive organization campaign to unionize all service stations; request all to demand the union card when purchasing gas and other services. **Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90**—Have signed an agreement with the ship owners, except operators of the Alaska Packers and the salmon fleet. **Cleaners and Dyers**—Have appealed to the Superior Court to test the constitutionality of a law passed by the Legislature affecting their business; are negotiating a new agreement and will hold a dance Saturday night in Moose Hall. **Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283**—Were successful in gaining a decision favorable to their organization through the adjustment board, as provided for in the agreement. **Delegate McDonough**—Reported for the Culinary group that they are having some difficulty adjusting differences on Treasure Island. **Liquor Salesmen**—Reported the unfairness of Rathjen Bros. and request all to assist them by not patronizing the products of this firm.

Receipts, \$975; expenses, \$327.26.
Council adjourned at 10:50 p. m.
Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Resolutions

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council have endorsed the United States Low-Cost Housing Program; and

Whereas, A group of approximately 200 Mission merchants and property owners claim to represent the people of the Mission district in the fact that the people in the Mission do not want low-cost housing units in the Mission as planned for Fifteenth and Valencia street and Twenty-fourth and Army streets; and

Whereas, Labor represents at least 75,000 workers in the Mission who approve or will be eligible to tenancy in the Housing Program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in assembly Friday, May 3, 1940, go on record as unanimously protesting the claim of this small group of Mission merchants and property owners as representing the thousands of workingmen in that district; and be it further

Resolved, That this Labor Council goes on record endorsing the Valencia and Army streets sites for low-cost housing projects; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be immediately sent to Mayor Rossi, Marshall Dill, chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority, and to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Submitted by Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Workers, Lodge 1327, I. A. of M.
ANTHONY BALLERINI, Business Manager.
JOHN E. BYRNES, Assistant.

Tipping Law Violations

A state-wide program for enforcement of California's tipping law has been launched, it was announced this week by George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

The law, Kidwell said, is one of the little known provisions of the Labor Code which, like many statutes written for the protection of the people of the state, has been ignored by past administrations.

It provides that where employers take the tips left for employees signs must be plainly posted to that effect.

In a recent sweeping investigation of the check rooms of outstanding hotels and night clubs of San Francisco, deputy labor commissioners, under H. C. Carrasco, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, visited twenty-four places in one night and found not one lawful sign, although there was not one instance where an outright employee was permitted to keep her tips in addition to her salary.

The normal procedure was to give the girls miniature banks in which to deposit their coins for delivery to the concessionaire. In some places slots were provided into counter receptacles, which only the employers opened.

All offenders were warned and some of them cited to hearings before the labor commissioner. Violation of the law is a misdemeanor, punishable

by a fine up to \$500, or by imprisonment up to sixty days, or both.

The law specifically says it was passed to "prevent fraud upon the public in connection with the practice of tipping."

Carrasco announced that the agents throughout the state have been advised to enforce this act and he sent them full reports of the findings in San Francisco. The action followed prior announcements of intention to enforce the measure.

Light Opera at Curran

San Francisco, the music center of the West Coast, is to enjoy its first annual springtime festival of light opera when Homer Curran, in association with Edwin Lester, brings four glorious operetta presentations to the Curran Theater—each for one week, beginning May 13.

This season of festival springtime operetta is to become an annual event, comparing in importance with the fall season of opera, for on its roster of stars are some of the most important singing actors in the country.

Of unusual interest this year will be the mammoth production of Victor Herbert's melodic operetta, "The Red Mill," with its gay singing ensembles of more than fifty-six beautiful maidens and typical Herbert music, which has become so universally loved. This operetta, which closes the season—the week of June 10—will feature an all-star cast including the very capable comedian, Sterling Holloway, and Dorothy Stone.

Jarmilla Novotna, the 1940 sensation of the Metropolitan Opera, will enhance the season here with her singing of the title role in Franz Lehar's "The Merry Widow," supported by Walter Woolf King, of the New York stage, as Danilo. "The Merry Widow" will be given the week of June 3.

Opening the big music festival on May 13 will be America's best beloved singing star, John Charles Thomas, as Captain Corcoran in Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore." The same evening he will also appear as Sir Arthur Sullivan in "Savoy Serenade," in which he will sing many of the glorious hits from "The Mikado," "Pirates," "Gondoliers," "Iolanthe" and other Gilbert and Sullivan hits. A grand cast will be seen in his support, including Eric Mattson, Hope Manning, Alice Gentle and Melville Cooper.

The week of May 20, Jerome Kern's great American masterpiece, "Show Boat," with probably its greatest cast, including John Boles, Norma Terris, Paul Robeson and Guy Kibbee, will be offered.

Wall mirrors, mirror-topped tables, incidental mirrors, clear or colored, can greatly increase the beauty and size of a room.

C.I.O. Pickets Factory Manned by A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page One)

Resort to violence by the C.I.O. was severely condemned by Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, who charged that the strike of seven warehousemen at the plant was not for the purpose of gaining higher wages but was intended to coerce the approximately two hundred production workers in the plant, all members of A.F.L. Candy and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local 24, into dropping their A.F.L. affiliation and joining the C.I.O.

A.F.L. Has Contract

"The A.F.L. Candy and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local 24, has an industry-wide contract with the candy plants in San Francisco, providing for a closed shop for production workers. It was signed December 18, 1939, after several months of negotiation by a rank and file committee from the plants. It was submitted to the membership, who voted to accept it, and has until May, 1941, to run," Vandeleur said.

"The C.I.O. had seven warehousemen in the Euclid Candy Company plant, whom the A.F.L. never molested. It was neither our desire nor intention to raid the C.I.O. where they had a legitimate membership, because such raiding is inimical to the welfare of the entire labor movement. However, the C.I.O. seems to have forgotten its slogan about organizing the unorganized and is concentrating upon raiding established A.F.L. unions enjoying mutually agreeable contractual relations with employers.

C.I.O. Workers on Fake Strike

"In an effort to give their labor piracy the appearance of legitimacy at the Euclid Candy Company plant, seven warehousemen were pulled out on strike by the C.I.O. high command, demanding a wage increase from 75 cents per hour to 95 cents per hour, although the prevailing wage for warehousemen under C.I.O. contracts is 75 cents per hour," Vandeleur said.

"Wholesale Labor Piracy"

"Hoodlums were imported to march the picket line and intimidate the A.F.L. members into changing their affiliation. Teamsters under union contract were threatened with bodily harm by the C.I.O. hoodlums if they made deliveries to the Euclid Candy company plant.

"The A.F.L. candy makers disregarded the C.I.O. threats, and the Euclid Candy Company is operating at normal capacity.

The C.I.O. has launched a program of wholesale labor piracy, Vandeleur warned, the result of which can only be an avalanche of industrial strife.

STURDY NEW WORK SHOES

Comfortable! Practical! Built to Give Extra Long Wear!

Supreme Quality Work Shoes.

- Water-resistant cowhide!
- One-piece upper, backstay!
- Prime oak or raw cord sole!

4.48

Superior Quality Work Shoes

- Oxfords and high shoes!
- Chrome elk tanned uppers!
- Tough raw cord soles!

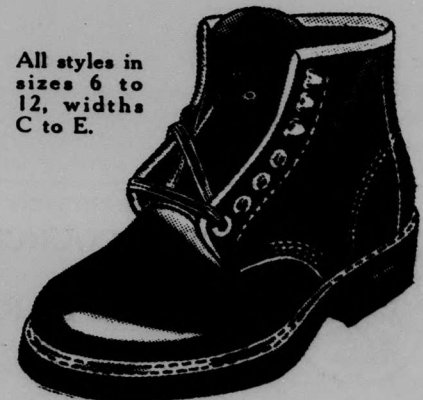
3.98

Standard Quality Work Shoes

- Oil-tan cowhide uppers!
- Grain tongue and insole!
- Tough composition soles!

3.48

All styles in sizes 6 to 12, widths C to E.



MARKET at Fifth **HALE BROS** MISSION near 22nd

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Local 44 Thursday, May 2, Brother Hugo Ernst appeared and made a report on the activities of our international officials. He laid particular stress on labor conditions in the Southern states in the catering industry, telling us that working conditions and wages were deplorable. Hugo emphasized the fact that this was due to the weakness of our unions in the South—that the workers down South had not yet learned the meaning of the words "labor solidarity"; that one of the main stumbling blocks was race prejudice, which is present among the workers, both white and colored; that this race prejudice is used by the bosses to keep the workers fighting among themselves instead of organizing together and fighting the bosses for the things that are necessary to them to make their lives really worth living. Hugo stated that this was a lesson which some of the workers in this city yet have to learn, and the writer agrees with him. Our colored brothers, just as much as the whites, in many cases are still inclined to shun each other even up in the union hall, yet all are workers, all have the same problems to solve, all work for the bosses, all should (even if they don't) wish to live a decent life and enjoy the things which we workers bring into existence in such great abundance and which are denied to many of us simply because we have not yet learned to stand together and fight for these necessities.

This brings us to the question of the Union Label Exposition at the Civic Auditorium on May 9, 10, 11 and 12. We ask you to go and see it and take your friends along. At the same time impress on them to buy union-made articles and to patronize union stores where the workers wear their union buttons. Tell them not to buy from peddlers. Give your business where it belongs—to the storekeeper. Then you will help to organize those people whom you used to call "white collar stiff." We need their help and they need us, and this goes for all workers, no matter what union they belong to.

You culinary workers, set the example—practice what you preach. The other fellow will then have a chance to find out the meaning of that word "solidarity."

Federation of Teachers

Local 61—W.P.A. Section

"Education for democracy, democracy in education." Believing that the education of members of the union labor movement is of paramount importance, our local is setting up a booth at the Union Label Exposition, where our fellow union members may see some of the work being done by us and by other unions to educate workers along civic and organizational lines. At the booth you will find suggestions for courses in labor history, labor economics, parliamentary law, public speaking, public affairs discussion groups, and such fundamentals as English and consumers' education.

Charlotte Greenwood, D.D.S., will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the W.P.A. Section Saturday, May 11, 11 to noon, at the Health Center building, Polk and Grove streets. She will discuss "Dental Problems from the Point of View of Dental Needs," and any union member who is



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interested in this problem is cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Part of practicing what we preach is this custom of having men and women like Dr. Greenwood, who have accurate information about current problems, at our meetings so that our own members may become better informed about such vital matters.

Even the men who attended our last meeting will be the keener when they shop for ties after listening to Mrs. Pearl Kermode tell about tie making. Grace Moore is bringing a copy of the Handbook on Textiles to the booth at the Union Label Exposition, so others may share the research of the home-making section.

GRACE LEONARD, Secretary.

"Shopping News" and Label

Editor Labor Clarion:

Committees representing the East Bay Allied Printing Trades Council and the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council have held a series of meetings to devise ways and means of inaugurating a movement to induce the San Francisco "Shopping News" and the East Bay "Shopping News" to use the Allied Trades union label.

The "Shopping News" is the only publication of its kind that circulates in the Bay area without the Allied union label.

Thousands of labor people and their many friends have asked the question as to why the "Shopping News" should not carry the Allied union label. Very truly yours,

H. I. CHRISTIE,

Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council.

LABOR LAWS FOR BRAZIL

Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, report President Vargas has just signed two new labor laws. The first establishes a minimum wage and the second an eight-hour day. Higher wage rates are provided for Sunday and night work.

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By MRS. C. W. ABBOTT

All members are urged to attend the Union Label and Industrial Exhibition at Civic Auditorium May 9, 10, 11 and 12. See for yourselves union made products and, remembering our slogan, "Spend Union Earned Money for Union Label Products and Union Services," insist upon the Label.

In the May Typographical Journal, pages 785, 786, 787, contain information regarding union made products, which should be read by every member.

Our label committee has received another favorable reply in answer to our campaign against the publications of "Time" and "Life." This one comes from Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company.

On Tuesday afternoon, May 14, the executive committee will meet at the home of Mrs. R. W. Gilroy in Milbrae Highlands.

Mrs. Gladys Boone visited San Mateo Auxiliary on last Monday evening. Election of officers took place, after which refreshments were served.

President and Mrs. F. E. Holderby entertained Mr. and Mrs. Verne Hoffman and their daughter Irma, of Marysville over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Vernor departed Sunday evening for British Columbia, called by the sudden illness of Mrs. Vernor's father.

Mrs. Gertrude Wiles recently returned from a visit to Long Beach, Calif. On her way home Mrs. Wiles stopped in the "Biggest Little City in the World," Reno, Nev.

Bring in a new member, pay your dues promptly and attend meetings regularly. Our next meeting is May 21.

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